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J. F. GEISLER.

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Members are requested to give notice of any change of address, or failure in the delivery of the Journal. All communications relating to the Journal should be addressed to the Editor.

A. A. BRENEMAN, 97 Water St., New York.

REGULAR MEETING, February 5th, 1892.

The regular meeting of the Society was called to order at 9 P. M. in the Law Lecture room of the University, Vice-President Breneman in the chair.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and accepted.

The following nominations were made:

Theodore Breyer, 159 Front st., N. Y.
Thos. Lynton Briggs, 357 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. Edw. D. Campbell, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Prof. Delos Fall, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mr. A. G. C. Hahn, 64 Perry st., N. Y.
George O. Higley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Jesse Jones, 94 Buena Vista st., Allegheny, Pa.
Lyman F. Kebler, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Prof. W. B. Lindsay, Carlisle, Pa.
C. E. Lineburger, North Division High School, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Frederick G. Navy, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, 159 Front st., N. Y.
W. C. Tiffany, 21 Spruce st., N. Y.

The following paper was read: "A Remarkable Water for Public Use," by A. A. Breneman.

The meeting was then adjourned.

DURAND WOODMAN,
Recording Secretary.

RECENT THEORIES OF THE SULPHURIC ACID PROCESS.*

By William R. Potter.

In preparing the notes which follow, my chief regret has been that I have little or nothing of an original character to communicate to the society upon this occasion. Having devoted the greater portion of my time and energy during the past six years to a few processes of technical chemistry, original work, other than that connected with that branch, has been almost impossible; and the subject which I have the pleasure to bring to your notice this evening is probably, in a general way at least, familiar to all present. For from the time when the student receives his first introduction to test tubes and reagents until his chemical career is ended, sulphuric acid is his almost inseparable companion. As usually explained in the text books on chemistry, one would very readily infer that the chemical phenomena taking place within the lead chamber in the manufacture of sulphuric acid were of the simplest kind; but upon further examination one soon reaches the conclusion that it is undoubtedly more complex. Many eminent chemists have spent years of research upon this process; its literature is enormous; and yet, the lead chamber process remains an unsettled question. In the last few years several chemists of the highest reputation have taken up anew the study of this process, and from two different points: First, the laws governing the reactions by which the manufacture may be brought to a successful working issue; and, secondly, the reactions themselves. It is, of course, almost needless for me to say that manufacturers are most interested in the first, and leave the latter field to those who cultivate pure science.

* Paper read at the regular monthly meeting of the Rhode Island Section of the American Chemical Society, Providence, R. I., February 18, 1892.

As their results either confirm, modify, or disprove the conclusions formerly accepted, I trust that a brief resumé of the researches made and the theories proposed may not be entirely without interest at this time.

As an enumeration and analysis of all the papers bearing upon this subject that have appeared from time to time in the various technical journals would carry us beyond the scope of this paper, I intend this evening to take up only the theories of Hurter, Raschig, Lunge, Sorel, and Schertel.

Dr. F. Hurter, consulting chemist to the United Alkali Co., Limited, of England, has proposed in the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, vol. 1, pages 8, 49 and 83, a new and novel theory of the chemical reactions of the lead chamber, which he chooses to call "The Dynamic Theory."

Starting with the premise that the process in the lead chamber is completely stated in one of the following equations:

(1) $SO_2+H_2O+O+NO_2=H_2SO_4+NO_2$

or

(2) $SO_2+H_2O+O+N_2O_3=H_2SO_4+N_2O_3$

for the normal or primary reactions, *i. e.*, those by which the greater amount of sulphuric acid is produced; and for the secondary reactions, *i. e.*, those which are regarded as explaining the inevitable loss of nitrogen compounds, by either of the following equations:

(3) $2\,SO_2+2\,H_2O+NO_2=2\,H_2SO_4+N$

(4) $3\,SO_2+3\,H_2O+2NO_2=3\,H_2SO_4+N_2O$

or

(5) $2\,SO_2+2\,H_2O+N_2O_3=2\,H_2SO_4+N_2O$

(6) $3\,SO_2+3\,H_2O+N_2O_3=3\,H_2SO_4+N_2$

Hurter attempts to show the connection thate xists between the dimensions of the chambers and the composition of the gases, the intensity of the reaction and the consequent temperature in the chambers as depending upon the method of combining single chambers into sets, by applying to the equation representing the primary reaction a new principle, which he borrows from the science of chemical dynamics.

The particular principle which Hurter made use of in his investigation was the one referring to the velocity or rate of chemical change, which may be stated as follows :

"The rate of chemical change depends upon, and is proportional to, the facility with which groups of molecules favorable to the particular change can form in the system in which the change occurs."

This principle is deduced from, and proved by, the dynamic theory of gases as advanced by Krönig, Clausius, and Clerk Maxwell.

Hurter's paper is largely of a mathematico-chemical nature, and being based on the differential and integral calculus, abounds in mathematical equations and expressions. These I will not weary you with by reproducing them here, but any one interested in the subject will find them stated, and, in general, explained in the papers cited.

The principal practical conclusions which he arrives at from his dynamic study of the process, based upon data derived from practice, are :

1. The work done by a given set of chambers depends principally on the nitrous products in action, and the strength of the acid condensed.

2. In a system composed of several chambers connected together, the energy of the action and the difference between the temperature inside and out of the chamber, decreases from one chamber to another in geometrical progression.

3. The temperature of the first chamber is a function of the relation between the capacity of this chamber and the total volume of the apparatus.

The two theories which are pushed to the front most at present by their respective adherents, are the theories of Raschig and of Lunge. Raschig,* while conducting an investigation in 1887, on the action of sulphites on nitrites, observed that sulphurous acid

* Ann. d. Chem. 241, 242–250.

did not reduce nitrous acid, either in an acid or in an alkaline solution. Condensation products were always formed, which, by their splitting up into simple compounds, made it appear as if a reduction had taken place.

From the data thus obtained Raschig evolved a new theory of the formation of sulphuric acid, which, to say the least, is a novel and ingenious one.

According to this theory, the formation is due to a process of condensation in which dihydroxylaminesulphonic acid plays the principal rôle.

Raschig divides the process into three stages:

(7) [a] $N(OH)_3 + H.SO_2.OH = (OH)_2.N.SO_2.OH + H_2O$,

That is, one molecule of normal nitrous acid [$N(OH)_3$, or $HNO_2 + H_2O$] combines with one molecule of sulphurous acid [$SO(OH)_2$] to form dihydroxylaminesulphonic acid.

(8) [b] $(OH)_2.N.SO_2.OH + N(OH)_3 = H_2SO_4 + 2NO + 2H_2O$.

That is, decomposition of this intermediate product by nitrous acid in excess.

(9) [c] $2NO + O + 3H_2O = 2N(OH)_3$

That is, reoxidation of the nitric oxide formed into nitrous acid.

This theory would seem to explain why sulphurous anhydride does not react upon anhydrous nitrogen trioxide.

Finally, the author claims to find in this theory the explanation of the loss of nitrogen compounds which takes place in greater or less amount in the lead chambers. Thus, dihydroxylaminesulphonic acid can be decomposed by sulphuric acid and nitric oxide only when each molecule is in intimate contact, at the moment of decomposition, with one molecule of nitrous acid. If at this moment there is a deficiency of nitrous acid, the intermediate compound is split up into sulphuric acid and nitrous oxide (N_2O); or, in pres-

ence of sulphurous acid, it will give rise to hydroxylaminesulphonic acid, and finally to ammonia. Thus:

(10) $2\,(OH)_2.\ N.\ SO_2.\ OH = 2\,H_2SO_4 + N_2O + H_2O.$

(11) $(OH)_2.\ N.\ SO_2.\ OH + SO_2 + H_2O =$
$H.\ OH.\ N.\ SO_2.\ OH + H_2SO_4$

(12) $(OH)_2.\ N.\ SO_2.\ OH + 2\,SO_2 + 3\,H_2O =$
$NH_3 + 3\,H_2SO_4.$

To those who have not closely followed the recent advances made in the sulphuric acid industry, it may be somewhat of a surprise to learn that Raschig actually found in crude chamber acid ammonia varying from 0.0028 to 0.0138 per cent.; and he even goes so far as to say that ammonia is always present in chamber acid, when it is not nitrous. Raschig's statement of the presence of ammonia in chamber acid has recently been confirmed by Mr. R. Hasenclever, manager of the Rhenania Alkali Co., and by Dr. Haüssermann, of Griessheim, near Frankfort, Germany.

This theory has been strongly opposed by Prof. Geo. Lunge, who claims that it does not take into account the existence of nitrosyl sulphate (the so-called chamber crystals), and that it does not harmonize with the facts of experience. Nitrous oxide, especially, which, according to the theory of Raschig, would be produced abundantly if the dihydroxylaminesulphonic acid did not meet a sufficient excess of nitrous acid, has never been found in any quantity in the gas of the lead chambers. And it is well, too, that such is the case, as otherwise there would be a great loss of nitrogen compounds, nitrous oxide being, as is well known, a very stable compound. Raschig finds, as a strong support of his theory, the fact that ammonia has been found to exist in crude chamber acid, and considers this substance the final product of his reactions; but Lunge thinks it is much more likely that the small quantities of ammonia found are formed more simply by the complete reduction of nitrogen compounds by the sulphur dioxide present. It applies then only to the secondary reactions.

According to Lunge, who has probably, in recent years, given more time to and thrown more light on this subject than any other

investigator, nitrosyl sulphate, or nitroso-sulphonic acid, technically known as chamber crystals, plays the principal part in the chemical mechanism of the formation of acid in the chambers. This compound, produced by the combination of sulphurous anhydride, water vapor, nitrogen trioxide, and oxygen, according to the following equation:

(13) $2\,SO_2+N_2O_3+O_2+H_2O=2\,(SO_2.\ OH.\ ONO)$,

hovers as a mist in the atmosphere of the chamber and is immediately decomposed in the presence of an excess of steam, into sulphuric acid, which falls to the bottom of the chamber, and nitrogen trioxide which is free to act upon a second molecule of sulphur dioxide, as follows:

(14) $2\,(SO_2.\ OH.\ ONO)+H_2O=2\,SO_2(OH)_2+N_2O_3$.

Nevertheless, in the front end of the first chamber, in presence of an excess of sulphurous vapors, the nitrosyl sulphate is denitrified, and the nitric oxide formed unites with the sulphur dioxide, steam, and oxygen, to again form the chamber crystals:

(15) $2\,SO_2.\ OH.\ ONO+SO_2+2\,H_2O=3\,H_2SO_4+2\,NO$.

(16) $2\,NO+2\,SO_2+3\,O+H_2O=2\,(SO_2.\ OH.\ ONO)$.

The same compound can also be produced by the reaction of sulphurous anhydride upon nitric acid.

(17) $SO_2+NO_2.\ OH=SO_2.\ OH.\ ONO$.

As to the direct conversion of sulphurous acid into sulphuric acid by the reduction of nitrogen tetroxide, or of nitrogen trioxide, according to the old theories, it is certain that it takes place only to a very insignificant amount.

Lunge and Naef, in a paper in the German *Chemical Industry* for 1884, based upon a series of experiments carried out jointly by them, state that the composition of the nitrous gases in a chamber working under normal conditions is incompatible with the presence of nitrogen tetroxide. Up to within a short time, it was quite generally held that nitric oxide itself was produced only at the end of the process, by a secondary reaction; but recently nitric

oxide has been found in the thick white fumes of the first working chamber behind the Glover tower, and has been explained in two ways: (a.) Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen compounds, oxygen, and water vapor meet here in the highest state of concentration, and here the highest temperature prevails; it is also here that the reactions proceed most actively, and the formation of sulphuric acid is most abundant. Under such conditions, it is not unlikely that a portion of the sulphur dioxide is directly oxidized to sulphuric acid, according to the equation:

(18) $SO_2+NO_2+H_2O=H_2SO_4+NO$

or,

(19) $SO_2+N_2O_3+H_2O=H_2SO_4+2\,NO.$

(b.) The nitrososulphonic acid already formed may here, owing to the excess of sulphur dioxide, steam, and the relatively high temperature prevailing, be denitrated, as follows:

(20) $2\,SO_2.\,OH.\,ONO+SO_2+2\,H_2O=3\,H_2SO_4+2\,NO.$

This reaction is the same as that taking place in the Glover tower immediately before, where the nitrous vitriol from the Gay Lussac tower, which is simply sulphuric acid holding in solution nitrososulphonic acid, is subjected to the same conditions.

Thus is the presence of nitric oxide in this part of the apparatus accounted for; and the nitric oxide so formed is undoubtedly afterwards oxidized, not simply by the oxygen of the air, to form nitrogen tetroxide, as in the old theories of Berzelius, Davy, Weber and others, which reaction has since been found to take place only in the presence of dry oxygen, which is quite different from the oxygen existing in the steam laden atmosphere of the lead chambers, but by oxygen in the presence of sulphur dioxide and steam to form nitrososulphonic acid; thus:

(21) $2\,SO_2+2\,NO+3\,O+H_2O=2\,SO_2.\,OH.\,ONO.$

It may be well, perhaps, to mention here that the gases of the second chamber have been found to contain only nitrogen trioxide, and not nitric oxide, showing that the formation of nitric oxide observed in the gases of the first chamber was merely local.

Lunge tersely sums up the results of his labors on this subject, which have appeared in full in the *Berichte* from time to time during the past five or six years, in these words:

"The formation of sulphuric acid is determined, not by a succession of reductions and oxidations of nitrous gases, but by a condensation of nitrogen trioxide (or nitric oxide) with sulphurous acid and oxygen to nitrosyl sulphate, which is decomposed into sulphuric acid, with regeneration of nitrous acid (nitrogen trioxide)".

Theoretically, a small amount of certain nitrogen compounds, in the presence of an excess of oxygen, should be sufficient to oxidize an infinite amount of sulphurous acid to sulphuric acid. That this is not the case practically, acid manufacturers know only too well. This is the "bone of contention" of the technical chemist, at which many have gnawed; but only to find that their efforts have in a great measure been in vain. The cause of this variance between theory and practice may be attributed to two sources, namely, the mechanical loss of nitre and the chemical loss. The former is a very variable quantity, depending upon the construction, distribution and arrangement of the apparatus, is not the same in any two works, and need not concern us at this time. The chemical loss, which, in well constructed and properly managed works makes up about seventy-five per cent. of the total loss, must most assuredly be taken into account by any one promulgating a new theory of the chamber process. Lunge recognizes this fact, and in his theory accounts for the loss in somewhat the following way. In normal working nitrogen trioxide is found only in the gaseous mixture at the exit from the last chamber. Under certain conditions the formation of nitrous oxide can take place by the action of sulphur dioxide upon nitrogen trioxide; but this reduction can occur only in presence of an excess of steam, or when the sulphuric acid in the chamber is weaker than it ought to be in normal working. The excess of steam in a chamber being usually only local, and generally only temporary, the reduction from this cause must occur very rarely. The formation of nitrogen tetroxide in the gas at the end of the system constitutes a much more important source of loss. It is formed by

a condensation of nitric anhydride in the pan acid of the last chamber, but not in the nitrous acid of the condenser, for the coke packing, and, perhaps, also the traces of sulphurous acid which have escaped oxidation, reduce the nitrogen pentoxide. Lunge makes the paradoxical statement that the production of nitrogen tetroxide is entirely independent of the amount of oxygen present in the gaseous mixture at the time, and that it takes place equally as well in presence of a deficiency as of an excess of oxygen. It is caused solely by a very large excess of nitrous products in the gases. In this case, the oxidation of the sulphurous acid is completed long before it gets to the last chamber, so that condensation of sulphuric acid is altogether wanting here. The nitrogen trioxide no longer encountering gaseous molecules with which to combine to form nitrososulphonic acid, is itself oxidized finally to the state of tetroxide in presence of a large excess of oxygen. A portion of this then combines with the chamber acid to form nitrosyl sulphate and nitric anhydride; another portion escapes with the gases into the Gay Lussac absorbing tower, where it is incompletely condensed, owing to the latter's inability to do the extra work thus put upon it, and ultimately escapes into the atmosphere, thus becoming lost to the process.

E. Sorel, in a paper published in the *Bulletin de la Societe Industrielle de Mulhouse* for April and May, 1889, formulates a theory a little different from that of Lunge's.

While giving to nitrososulphonic acid an important part in the formation of sulphuric acid, he regards the chemical reactions as a series of successive oxidations and reductions of the nitrogen compounds, caused by variations of concentration and of temperature of the sulphuric acid condensed. In presence of concentrated acid, nitric oxide and sulphurous acid give rise to nitrosyl sulphate. On dilution of the sulphuric acid this intermediate product is decomposed into sulphuric acid and nitrogen trioxide, which oxidizes directly the sulphurous acid. The principal and

secondary reactions which take place according to Sorel's theory, may be represented by the following equations:

(22) $2\,SO_2+2\,NO+3\,O+H_2O=2\,SO_2.\,OH.\,ONO$,
(23) $2\,NO+O=N_2O_3$,
(24) $2\,NO+O_2=N_2O_4$,
(25) $2\,SO_2+N_2O_3+O_2+H_2O=2\,SO_2.\,OH.\,ONO$,
(26) $2\,SO_2+2\,N_2O_3+O+H_2O=2\,SO_2.\,OH.\,ONO+2\,NO$,
(27) $2\,SO_2+3\,N_2O_3+H_2O=2\,SO_2.\,OH.\,ONO+4\,NO$,
(28) $2\,SO_2.OH.\,ONO+H_2O=2\,SO_2(OH)_2+N_2O_3$,
(29) $SO_2+N_2O_3+H_2O=SO_2(OH)_2+2\,NO$,

to which may be added the following reactions, which take place under certain conditions:

(30) $2\,SO_2+N_2O_4+2\,H_2O=2\,SO_2(OH)_2+2\,NO$,
(31) $3\,N_2O_4+2\,H_2O=4\,HNO_3+2\,NO$,
(32) $2\,HNO_3+SO_2=SO_2(OH)_2+N_2O_4$.

From experiments recently performed by A. Schertel (*Chemische Industrie*, 1889, p. 80), on the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the observations upon which Lunge's theory rests have been confirmed in every particular.

Schertel showed experimentally the presence of nitrosyl sulphate in the atmosphere of a lead chamber working normally. The gases at the exit of the first chamber of a series were led through a lead pipe filled with coke, which, after having been carried down below the second chamber, made a turn into the leaden wall of the head of the second chamber. After allowing the gases to pass through this pipe for several weeks, nitrosyl sulphate (chamber crystals) was found upon opening the pipe. The crystals were distinctly formed, and were deposited upon the coke in the direction of the current of the gases, although the strength of the acid condensed in the pipe was kept much below that usually maintained in chambers.

I have now laid before you the source and extent of the latest information concerning the sulphuric acid process. From our present knowledge of the chemical reactions of the lead chamber, it would seem that of the many theories proposed, Lunge's har-

monizes most closely with experience. And though exceptions may, and have, been taken to some of his conclusions, and although the existence of nitrogen trioxide in the gaseous state is not proven beyond a doubt, yet, I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that Dr. Lunge has given us the clearest and most trustworthy explanation of the formation of sulphuric acid that has yet appeared, and one that is not likely to be soon displaced.

A REMARKABLE WATER FOR PUBLIC USE.

By A. A. Breneman.

I have had occasion recently to examine a sample of water taken from the public supply of Long Island City. The water has been a source of much complaint. It is taken from driven wells at a point near Bowery Bay, on Long Island Sound, a few miles from New York City. The wells are said to be rather shallow.

The composition of the water was found to be as follows, in grains per U. S. gallon:

Total solids,	73.665
Sodium chloride,	35.242
Calcium bicarbonate,	6.840
Magnesium bicarbonate,	10.536
Calcium sulphate,	6.283
Magnesium sulphate,	1.437
Magnesium chloride,	7.584
Ferric oxide and alumina,	4.286
Organic and volatile water,	4.505
Insoluble sediment, silica, etc.,	3.892
	80.595
Less Water and CO_2 of bicarbonates,	6.930
	73.665

The water is probably a mixture of well water and sea water. The abundance of magnesium chloride, a characteristic ingredient of sea water, as well as the large excess of common salt, point to this conclusion.

It is said that low ground near the wells is occasionally overflowed with sea water at times of storm or high tide on the Sound and the wells may be contaminated in this way. It is possible also that there is direct percolation of sea water through the soil from the Sound, which is only a short distance from the wells. This water is entirely unsuited for public supply. Its taste is perceptibly saline, especially if taken immediately after drinking pure water. It yields a heavy scale in boilers and has caused much trouble where it was used for manufacturing purposes.*

The sample for the above analysis was taken from a hydrant in Long Island City, Nov. 28, 1891. Samples taken from hydrants in different parts of Long Island City at later dates, for comparison, showed the following results in total solids :

January 12, 1892, ...	66·184
February 5, 1892, ...	46·490

The water evidently varies greatly in composition, a fact which comports also with the theory of admixture of land and sea water under complex and varying physical conditions.

An analysis of a sample of well water from Long Island City was made for comparison with the above. The composition was as follows :

Total solids, ...	45.720
Sodium chloride, ...	16.143
Sodium sulphate, ...	5.328
Calcium bicarbonate, ...	10.232
Magnesium bicarbonate, ...	8.616
Calcium sulphate, ...	.168
Magnesium sulphate, ...	1.020
Ferric oxide and alumina, ...	1.474
Organic and volatile, ...	7.089
Insoluble sediment, silica, etc., ...	3.209
	53.279
Less Water and CO_2 of bicarbonates, . . .	7.559
	45.720

* Since the above was written complaint has been made by florists in Long Island City, that the city water is injurious to the leaves of plants that are watered with it.

From this analysis it would appear that the underground water of the district is little better than that supplied by the water works. It is free, however, from magnesium chloride, which is quite an important constituent of the hydrant water.

Abstracts of American Patents Relating to Chemistry.

(From the U. S. Patent Office Gazette.)

February 2, 1892.

467,916.—Apparatus for making carbonated beverages. Henry Carse, Rock Island, Ill.

467,981.—Brick kiln. George C. Little, Vance, Kan.

467,987.—Apparatus for purifying or sorting grits. Carl Haggenmacher, Buda-Perth, Austria-Hungary.

467,992.—Process of decolorizing vegetable oils. Walter N. Hartley, Dublin, Ireland, and William E. B. Blenkinsop, London, Eng.

The oils to be decolorized are mixed with a suitable proportion of a manganese soap and a current of air or oxygen blown into the mixture.

467,993.—Apparatus for the production of yeast or similar substances. Alfred Jörgensen, Copenhagen, Denmark, and Axel Bergh, Stockholm, Sweden.

468,049.—Azo dye. Christian Rudolph, Offenbach, Germany.

A blackish powder with metallic lustre, having the properties of dyeing unmordanted cotton directly blackish violet. Soluble in water with violet blue color, and in conc. sulphuric acid with blue color. Reducing agents decolorize the solutions. The dyestuff is obtained by treating tetrazodiphenyl or ditolyl with one molecule of amidooxyalphanaphthalinedisulpho acid and with one molecule of metaoxydiphenylamine or metaoxytolylphenylamine.

468,050.—Beer cooler. Valentin C. Trabold, Newark, N. J.

468,063.—Amalgamating silver ores. Alexis Janin, San Francisco, Cal.

The ore is subjected to the action of free hypochlorous acid, formed by the action of carbonic acid gas or an acid salt on a solution of chloride of lime, agitating the mixture of ore and solution until the silver minerals are chloridized and the free hypochlorous acid or chlorine present have formed combinations having little or no injurious action on mercury, then adding mercury, and concluding the amalgamation in the usual manner.

468,066.—Separator. Fairfax H. Wheelan, Santa Barbara, Cal.

468,084.—Feed water purifier. Frederick J. Henderson, Chicago, Ill.

468,138.—Apparatus for separating oil and water from gas. Charles L. Stock, Fostoria, Ohio.

468,142.—Blue azo dye. Moritz Ulrich, Elberfeld, Germany.

A coloring matter derived from the diazo derivative of the paramidobenzol-sulphonic acid with dihydrooxynaphthalinemonosulpho acid of Letters Patent No. 444,679. The aqueous solution is bluish red, also the solutions with sodium carbonate and ammonia. Conc. sulphuric acid dissolves the dye with deep violet blue color.

468,148.—Process of separating aluminium. Charles S. Bradley, New York, N. Y.

"A process for separating or dissociating aluminium from its ores or compounds, consisting in fusing and maintaining the fusion and electrolytically decomposing the compound by the passage of the electric current through it, and regulating the strength of said current in accordance with the requirements of the fused mass."

468,216.—Apparatus for manufacturing oxides of metals. William H. Birge, Franklin, Pa.

Composition of matter and process of preparing comminuted iron ore. Gordon Conkling, Glen Falls, N. Y.

Comminuted iron ore is mixed with magnesium chloride and magnesium oxide and then pressed into bricks or lumps of convenient size and allowed to harden.

468,232.—Combined feed water heater, oil extractor, and water purifier. Ferdinand Buer, St. Louis, Mo.

468,249.—Machine for decorticating fibrous plants. Charles Lanaux and Manuel E. Rendon, Merida, Mexico.

468,290.—Concrete mixing machine. William C. Barr, Jersey City, N. J.

468,292.—Method of casting iron pigs, ingots, etc. James W. Cole, St. Louis, Mo.

468,294.—Filter. James H. Drake, St. Paul, Minn.

468,306.—Cupola furnace. Carl Sahler, Cologne-on-the-Rhine, Germany.

February 9, 1892.

468,320.—Manufacture of vitreous bricks. James C. Anderson, Highland Park, Ill.

Sodium chloride or kindred salt or alkalies and the clay are mixed while dry, reduced to an impalpable powder, and then pressed into brick or other form and then exposed to heat.

468,321.—Art of coloring brick. James C. Anderson, Highland Park, Ill.

Coloring matter is applied to the partially burned brick and then subjected to a final burning.

468,326.—Apparatus for ageing and rectifying alcoholic liquids by ozone. François Broyer and Paul Petit, Tournus, France.

468,345.—Grease Extractor. Levi Hussey and Edward McCann, New York, N. Y.

468,374.—Apparatus for charging gas retorts. George C. Trenby London, England.

468,378.—Apparatus for separating smoke from gases of combustion. William Wills, Longstreth, Ohio.

468,404.—Composition for bricks. William Wade, Louisville, Omaha, Nebraska.

468,406.—Ore Washer. Ernest E. Crepin, Chicago, Ill.

468,408.—Smoke bleacher. Daniel S. and Peter J. June, Fremont, Ohio.

468,498.—Purifying cocoanut oil. George H. Weiss, Jersey City, N. J.

The oil is treated with steam, then with a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid, then again subjected to the action of steam, and finally washed with alcohol.

468,510.—Apparatus for the manufacture of lampblack. Godfrey L. Cabot, Cambridge, Mass.

468,533.—Metallurgical plant. Edward L. Ford, Youngstown, Ohio.

468,539.—Red dye. Otto Borgmann, Berlin, Germany.

The process of consists in combining a "diazo compound of tolidine with beta-naphthylamine disulpho acid R, adding to the resulting intermediate body naphthionate of soda, allowing the mixture to stand until the reaction is complete, neutralizing with an alkali, and salting out the dye stuff." A red dye stuff, readily soluble in hot water, insol. in alcohol, precipitable from aqueous solutions by alkalies, sol. in conc. sulphuric acid with greenish-blue color, and decomposed by reducing agents into tolidine and diamidonaphthalinemono and disulpho acids.

468,540.—Ore separator. Henry Cane. Spokane Falls, Wash.

468,544.—Crushing mill. Frank A. Huntington, San Francisco, Cal.

468,546.—Process of extracting iron or steel or other metals from ores. Nicolas Lébédeff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

The ore or metaliferous material is melted on a bed of limestone or dolomite, and at the time the mass melts carbon is introduced into the molten mass.

468,558.—Apparatus for carbonizing the vegetable matter in wool. Benni Bellerstein, Neuss, Germany.

468,579.—Machine for dyeing fabrics. William M. Robertson, Newark, N. J.

468,591.—Process of ornamenting vases or similar articles. John Baynes, Westchester, N. Y.

468,599.—Magnetic separator. Erminio Ferraris, Turin, Italy.

468,610.—Mold for casting acid-eggs. Edward Allen, Baltimore, Md.

468,617.—Regenerative furnace. William Hill, Collinsville, Conn.

468,627.—Manufacture of India rubber. Adolphus I. Rath, Hyde, Eng.

468,631.—Ice cream or water ice. William H. Allen, Detroit, Mich.

An edible ice "containing a composition of citric acid and bicarbonate of soda."

468,645.—System and apparatus for heating, cooling and ventilating buildings. William M. Decker, Kingston, N. Y.

468,651.—Brick or tile machine. Egbert M. Freese, Plymouth, Ohio.

468,664.—Filter. Edward M. Knight, San Francisco, Cal.

468,670.—Feed water filter and separator. Elwood O. Mandigo, Brooklyn, N. Y.

468,688 } Process for treating finely divided or powdered substances
468,689 } of different specific gravity. Orbin B. Peck, Chicago, Ill.

468,706.—Magnetic extractor. Horatio W. Southworth, New York, N. Y.

468,723.—Producing opalescent glass. Joseph Kempner, Goerlitz, Ger.

"A glass batch consisting of 25 units of sodium silicofluoride, 46 of sodium carbonate, 12 units of chalk, 165 units of sand, or substantially these proportions."

468,731.—Fruit evaporator. Charles W. Soverhill, Newark, N. J.

468,736.—Furnace for wasting ores. Charles M. Allen, Butte City, Mont.

468,740.—Annealing process. Samuel H. Brown, Boston, Mass.

468,747.—Process of and apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Charles B. de Lamarre, Beloxi, Miss.

468,751.—Process of making food compounds. Robert McKinney. Detroit, Mich.

Vegetables, sliced or grated, are first saturated in water containing sodium chloride and boracic acid, then bleached, dried, and thoroughly dessicated.

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468,777.—Method of copying written or printed documents executed in carbonaceous inks. George H. Ball, Watervliet, N. Y.

468,808.—Method of brewing. Charles F. Lawton, Rochester, N. Y.

468,809.—Method of and apparatus for the manufacture of beer. Charles F. Lawton, Rochester, N. Y.

468,834.—Regenerative gas furnace and producer. Frederick Siemens, Dresden, Germany.

468,835.—Method of working regenerative gas furnaces and gas producers. Frederick Siemens, Dresden, Germany.

468,851. } —Furnaces for burning garbage. George H. Warner, Hart-
468,852. } ford, Conn.

468,858.—Centrifugal filtering apparatus. David Williamson, New York, N. Y.

468,866.—Compound for removing grease and stains. George S. Cox, Cooksville, Tex., and Georgia M. Lewis, Rosalie, Tex.

468,867.—Manufacturing asphaltum. Jesse A. Dubbs, Allegheny, Pa.

The method consists in "subjecting crude petroleum or residuum thereof and sulphur to a suitable heat, reducing such heat, charging in an

additional amount of sulphur, again subjecting the entire charge to a further heat, adding more sulphur, and continuing the heat until the product has attained the desired degree of hardness."

468,880.—Electrolytic cell. Ernest A. Le Suem, Ottawa, Canada.

468,887.—Electrolyte or depolarizing solution for galvanic batteries. Samuel Miller, London, England.

The solution contains sodium nitrate, potassium bichromate, sodium chloride, and a suitable acid.

468,891.—Apparatus for concentrating sulphuric acid. Charles Néguir, Perigneux, France.

468,913.—Distilling apparatus. Nelson Hunting, Albany, N. Y.

468,931.—Ore concentrator. Hannibal Scovell, Portland, Col.

468,937.—Viscid fatty compound. Adolph Summer, Berkeley, Cal.

The improvement in preparing the compound consists in cooling the oil to a temperature of about or below 15° C previous to the addition of the chloride of sulphur.

468,956.—Process of producing inflammable gases. Alonzo Noteman, Toledo, Ohio.

468,984.—Filter. Ernest Boeing, Bod Nauheim, Germany.

469,037.—Apparatus for treating ores. Oscar Bilharz, Freiberg, Germany.

469,053.—Manufacture of glassware. George Beatty, Tiffin, Ohio.

469,058.—Device for cooling and graining maple sugar. John W. Currier, North Troy, Vt.

469,065.—Ore pulverizer. Jacob A. Pearse, Denver, Col.

469,086.—Composition of matter for fire kindling. Henry W. Kling, Syracuse, N. Y.

A composition consisting of sawdust, resin, charcoal, pitch, vegetable oil and tallow.

469,104.—Zinc furnace. Herman G. Tessmer, Pittsburg, Kan.

469,108.—Hydrocarbon burner. Lewis B. White and John V. Reitmayer, New York, N. Y.

469,111.—Process of making plastic compositions. Joseph H. Amies, Scranton, Pa.

469,120.—Ore crusher. Joseph Brumbaugh, Gold Hill, Ore.

469,142.—Composition of matter. Philip H. Holmes, Gardiner, Me.

A composition of matter consisting of plumbago, finely divided fibre and cotton seed oil molded under pressure into desired forms and solidified and hardened by heat.

469,151.—Brick kiln. Charles Klose, Dornphan, Neb.

469,202.—Ore concentrator. Gustavis L. Cudner, New York, N. Y.

469,207.—Air cooling and purifying apparatus. Israel L. Good, Allentown, Pa.

469,212.—Smoke consumer. John N. Merrill, Burlington, Iowa.

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469,222.—Fiber cleaning machine. José G. Bodin, New York, N. Y.

469,225.—Brick machine. Michael Bierline, Chaska, Minn.

469,238.—Apparatus for making cylindrical rods of parchmentized fiber. Robert P. Frist, Wilmington, Del.

469,240.—Process of manufacturing floor cloth or like fabrics. Henry W. Godfrey, Charles F. Leake and Charles E. Lucas, Staines, Eng.

469,244.—Blue-printing apparatus. Paul Heinze, Chicago, Ill.

469,264.—Smoke consumer and fuel saver. Gordon McDowell, Evanston, Ill.

469,269.—Process of smelting and raising fumes from complex ores.

469,285. Insecticide. William D. Sunderlin, Green Island, N. Y.

A dried and pulverized precipitate obtained from the liquor employed in making caustic soda solutions and known as "lime mud."

469,305.—Lard cooling tank. Benjamin Rosenthal and Orville D. Noble, Chicago, Ill.

469,329.—Blue dye. Arthur Weinberg, Mainken, Germany.

A thionine derivative of paratoluylenediamine, a dark green crystalline powder easily sol. in water and in spirits. Sol. in alcohol with blue color which is turned red by caustic soda. Sulphuric acid dissolves the dye with a pure green shade.

469,399.—Brick machine and mold sander. John Farnen and John Mulloy, Chicago, Ill.

469,406.—Glass furnace. William F. Modes, Streator, Ill.

469,439.—Apparatus for the final concentration of oil of vitriol. Russell S. Penniman, Dover, N. J.

469,443.—Vapor burner. John E. Donovan, Cincinnati, Ohio.

469,450.—Filter. Virgil H. McConnell, Buffalo, N. Y.

469,454.—Process of and apparatus for controlling the discharge of molten contents of crucibles or other vessels. Augustus J. Rogers, Milwaukee, Wis.

469,477.—Refrigerating apparatus. Charles W. Isbell, New York, N. Y.

469,495.—Rotary disintegrator and separator for fibrous materials. Berthold Ziegler, Todtnau, Germany.

469,498.—Apparatus for refining oils. Christian Dorn, Philadelphia, Pa.

469,538.—Process of an apparatus for electroplating the hulls of vessels. Alexander D. Buchanan, Long Island City, N. Y.

469,566.—Amalgamator. James W. Hawthornthwaite, San Francisco, Cal.

469,574.—Apparatus for the manufacture of Gas. James R. Kendall, Terre Haute, Ind.

469,599.—Method of and apparatus for separating slime or fines from water used in milling oils. Albion M. Rouse, Boulder, Col.

469,634.—Paint. William B. Grover, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bituminous gas coal tar is used as the basis and mixed with various acids resisting minerals. J. F. G.